

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARBERS.**—The surplus is sold off irrespective of cost, at any loss. I trade in each season's new goods, and sell off the old at a sacrifice. Clothing, hats, shoes, and everything, overcosts, vests and trousers. **GEORGE P. FOX, Tailor, No. 338 Broadway, cor. Anthony st., opposite the Broadway Bank and Theater.**

**India-Rubber Gloves** will cure chapped hands and make them soft and white. Rubber gloves are sold by the dozen, and by the pair. Persons who are exposed to the weather should provide themselves with a pair of India-Rubber gloves. For sale by **BRADY, No. 121 Broadway; or at No. 347 do., and by HOOKMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.**

**Wet Goods! Wet Goods! Wet Goods!!**—The great sensation in the 30's, yesterday was caused in consequence of the wonderful bargains in Wet Goods that A. O. COLBY was offering to his customers, and we may safely calculate another grand rush today. So we would advise you to call early (before, if possible, the store becomes so crowded), and the bargains you will find at A. O. COLBY'S, No. 35-36 st., will long be appreciated.

**FOWLER & WELLS, Photographers and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

**SPIRITUAL WORKS AT THE HARMONICAL PUBLISHING OFFICE.**—**SPRINT MESSIAH,** a Journal published weekly, in royal octavo form, suitable for binding. **Author, Editor, Price of subscription, \$2 per annum.** **SPIRITUAL TEACHER,** containing a series of Twelve Lectures on the Nature and Development of the Spirit. **E. P. Anderson, Editor, Price 25 cts. per copy.** **ELEMENTS OF SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY,** being an Exposition of Interior Principles. Written by Spir. R. P. Anderson. **Price 25 cts. per copy.** The above works are published and kept constantly on hand, at the office of THE HARMONICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 40 Nassau-st.

**REALLY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Persons visiting the city cannot do better than to get their Boots and Shoes made by **W. B. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.,** who makes his boots and shoes of the best materials, and at a low price. His prices are low and his work is good, handsome and durable.

**Corns, Bunions and Discolored Nails** successfully treated by **D. J. LITTLEFIELD, No. 408 Broadway, opposite the Art Union. Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.**

**Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c.,** would do well to call at **M. W. LARSEN'S** establishment, No. 150 Catharine-st., between Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

**Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. BROWN, No. 106 Pearl-st., New-York.**

**Choice New Crop Green and Black Teas** and White and Yellow Sarsaparilla, and Family Groceries may be had in all their variety at reasonable prices at **FOWLER'S** large stores, Nos. 236 and 423 Greenwich, and 76 Vesey-st.

**LYON'S KATHARON** gives the Hair a rich, soft, glossy and curling appearance; cures the Head from Dandruff and its natural impurities; prevents the Hair from turning gray, and reproduces new Hair upon Bald Patches. **Price 25 cts. per bottle.** Sold by **C. H. RING, cor. John-st. & Children, No. 305, and Rice and Smith, No. 7-9 Broadway; or by W. B. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; Mr. Hays, No. 160 Atlantic, and Radcliff & Brown, No. 103 Atlantic, Brooklyn. General Wholesale Depot, No. 101 Broadway.**

If Time has sprinkled snow on your hair, Science and Skill the damage can repair. **Five minutes at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House,** will restore to the whitest hair its youthful color, whether black or brown. The **Exterior Dye** is infallible. It is applied in private rooms at No. 6 Astor House, and sold there and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

**Use HOGG'S HYGIENIC HAIR-RESTORING LIVERWORT AND ASPARAGUS CURE.** A pleasant and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Warranted to give relief in five minutes. **Price, 17 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.** Sold by **W. B. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; Mr. Hays, No. 160 Atlantic, and Radcliff & Brown, No. 103 Atlantic, Brooklyn. General Wholesale Depot, No. 101 Broadway.**

In solemn seriousness, it is cruel to let people suffer from disease and pain, now that a positive, cathartic or purgative is discovered, but for the foolish fear that because it is a purgative it is injurious, I have determined to take publicly, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ten o'clock, my office, on the corner of John-st. and Children, to take, at a dose to remove the most malignant disease or pain. I will take it from a large tub from which the public can receive it upon the same terms. I have always said it, via: without remuneration, if not beneficial, I invite all the medical men and editors to be present, in whom I will receive the sanction of the medical profession. I throw it off the stomach. It is most cruel of this community to let thousands die for want of a proper investigation of this most wonderful discovery. **TALBOT WATTS, M.D., No. 423 Greenwich, Cor. of Nassau-st.,** Commander of the Nervous System.

**HAIR DYE AND WIGS.**—**BATCHLOR'S** Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be satisfied. **H. H. DYE** is applying in New-York, No. 423 Greenwich, cor. of Nassau-st. Copy the address—be sure of imitations.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1853.

## For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune* for Europe, Circulation will be issued to MORROW MORNING, at nine o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The *Astoria* sails from this port to Morrow at 12 o'clock.

**CONGRESS.**—In Senate, Mr. Hale offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the alleged fraud committed by some person upon the sealmen of the Vandallia—by illegally extracting from them a per centage of their wages. The Senate ordered it to the Naval Committee unanimously, and if the facts are as were recently stated in our paper, the perpetrator of the deed gets his deserts. Mr. Sebastian made a report giving the history of the Sealmen since 1832, in which prompt and decisive measures are recommended to carry out the original plan of their removal. In Executive session two Messages from the President were received, one communicating correspondence relative to Central America, the other containing the award of Louis Napoleon in the case of the General Armstrong. Another communication to the Senate shows that the State of Arkansas owes the United States the nice little sum of \$807,356, principal and interest. However, as Arkansas has some 50,000 human beings attachable by civil process, we presume the debt to be perfectly safe.

In the House the proceedings were of very little interest.

**LEGISLATURE.**—The short report of proceedings which reached us yesterday contains nothing of special interest. The regular report, which should have come last night, did not make its appearance.

We publish on the Third page of this paper Mr. HALE'S recent speech in the Senate on the annexation policy, in reply to Mr. Cass, and in demolition of him. It is a sound and most effective argument, losing nothing from the flashes of humor which occasionally relieve its seriousness. We have not lately read a speech that does more to evince a truly statesmanlike mind in its author.

We acknowledge the receipt of Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH'S promised exposition of her views on the divorce question, which we shall publish soon. But we have had one much longer on hand from Mr. S. P. ANDREWS, which we shall print first, though we consider its doctrines eminently detestable, while Mrs. Smith's conclusions are just, though her way of looking at the question differs somewhat from ours.

The world is full of perilous fallacies and sophisms respecting Marriage and Divorce which (we are confident) are mischievous only because they burrow in darkness and are permitted to their deadly work unopposed. Let them be exposed to the light of discussion and they will, they must, be divested of their baneful power. We hope to do our share toward this consummation.

We have received Rio Janeiro papers with dates to Dec. 15, but too late for this morning's edition.

Petitions are pouring into the Michigan Legislature for the passage of a "Maine Law," and the probability is that one, though less stringent than that of Maine, will pass.

The charges against the late Superintendent of the work of extending the Capitol at Washington have, thus far, failed utterly of being substantiated before the committee of investigation.

The President Elect has written a letter to Mayor Seaver, of Boston, declining, in consequence of his recent and bereavement, a public reception on his way to Washington. He says, it is gratifying that Boston extended the invitation to him as representing the principle of the Union of the United States.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS.**—H. J. RAYMOND, Editor of *The Times*, delivered a very interesting and satisfactory lecture at the Mechanic's Society, upon Ericsson's Caloric Engine, its construction, principles of motion, &c.

JOEL PARKER, Law Professor at Harvard, commenced a series of lectures last night at the Medical College, upon "Medical Jurisprudence."

REV. JOHN MILBY, of Brooklyn, last night gave a lecture upon "Mohammed" at the Ninth-st. M. E. Church in this city.

J. WOOD JOHNS, delivered the South Brooklyn lecture last night, the subject being his observations in Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

Prof. YOCUMS lectured last night at the Tabernacle upon the Chemical Relations of the Air to Animal Life.

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS opened a Course of Lectures last night, before the Roman Catholic "Christian Doctrine B. B. Society." His theme was the history and fame of Queen Mary of England.

JOHN MASOS gave the second of his Geographical Lectures last night at the Brooklyn Institute.

The MADIRA MEETING at the Astor House last night was well attended, and a disposition was evinced to make the work of relief earnest and ample.

The men convicted of the murder on ship-board (and two of whom are to be executed on Friday next) have made a full confession of their crime.

## MAINE-GOV. CROSBY.

Gov. Crosby is a gentleman, a scholar, and a Whig. His Message is unique. We are not sure that it is not about right for the hyperborean latitudes wherein he bears sway; and indeed for other latitudes and localities where the Whig party is drowned out beneath the floods of Locofocoism. Gov. Crosby has always lived in a part of his State which has been utterly given over to the control of the sham Democracy these fifteen years. District, county, city, town and village, have alike been buried forty fathom deep beneath the swelling floods of "Democracy." An experience like this has not been without its influence on Gov. Crosby's views of political affairs. What the universal Whig party were favored with a glimpse of, by their rout in November, has been a familiar and habitual spectacle to Gov. Crosby for long and weary years. No wonder he intimates *Cui bono?* to further effort on the part of the political organization of which he has so long been a member, and which in his experience has known nothing but constant, repeated, re-repeated, hopeless defeat. No wonder he takes occasion, at the first touch of his foot upon dry land, after fifteen or twenty years of buffeting the billows of Democracy to no purpose, to intimate his disinclination to encounter those yeasty waves more. He evidently considers that he has stood his watch upon the deck of the old ship long enough, and now that he has got relieved of his position, he begs to be excused from further immediate service, and to remain, at least a while, on shore.

We sympathize to some extent with these sentiments of Gov. Crosby. There are times when it is becoming both men and parties, after long years of unflagging effort in a fruitless pursuit, to come to a stand, and review, and take an observation of their position, and see what the circumstances of their life suggest, invite, or portend. If a man who has taken a field to cultivate, and has faithfully and lovingly labored and strove through season after season to induce fertility, finds that all his labors are of no avail, shall he cultivate it still? or shall he not cease to waste his efforts upon a sterile soil of invincible barrenness, and seek one which shall repay his diligence and his care?

Parties of our day divide rather upon temporary measures than upon eternal principles. There are to be sure generally underlying those measures, some fundamental principles in which they root, but it is the practical measure, after all, which is the main subject of contest. And when any party is decisively beaten, the contrast between that party and its triumphant antagonists is virtually over. Yet do not political organizations immediately die away. A thousand affinities, recollections, hopes, dreams and affections, unite them, and they often go on and enjoy a sort of fossiliferous existence after the vital power that enforced their original shape has ceased to exist. And he is a bold man who suggests disorganization of the old forms, and urges a fusion of the discomfited with the triumphant elements. Yet in a Republic, where our desires should be to see the vital force of the hour, the prevailing opinion of the time, bear rule, instead of the traditions, and the prejudices and the errors of the past, this is the only true wisdom. It is the way in which the men of the minorities can make themselves most effectually felt. It is the way to destroy the despotism of the majority. It is the only way in which the men of a party, overcome upon one issue or one question today, rise and become triumphant on another tomorrow. Permanent parties are evils. They shelter a thousand abuses and breed ten thousand corruptions. What is wanted to keep public opinion in a healthy state, and to secure a fair field to Truth and the Right, is parties formed on the questions of the day and the hour. And then no one party gets the start or the advantage of another by jockeyism, or favoritism, or the prestige of success; and no party carries the weight of previous defeat, or

has to run with bandaged legs and a sore back from the effects of a former race.

We do not know how Gov. Crosby's suggestions, though somewhat vague, will be received by his party in the State. Parties are there and elsewhere in transition state; and, since the Maine Law, we may not unreasonably expect to find new developments of party views and party arrangements in that State, to some extent startling to people of staid and sober views, of the necessity of permanence in human affairs, and of preserving the mill-horse round of party action. One finds, in trenching upon this question, that the expression of a philosophic view of the case tends to excite suspicions of sincerity of devotion to ancient party alliances, and to raise doubts of fidelity to the principles involved in past contests, in respect of those who venture on this expression. Yet there is no good foundation for such doubts or suspicions. It does not follow that because a defeated General retreats rapidly from a lost field, or declines battle with his adversary on his own chosen position, that he is never again to appear in service. It does not follow that because a man or a party ceases to appeal to the popular judgment on issues that it has just decided adverse to his or their wishes and opinions, that he or they have abandoned their convictions, or that they will abandon all judicious effort to enforce their adoption. Not at all. They simply submit to the Unavoidable, and bide their time. They may best serve the cause and the principles they advocate by leaving their discussion for the time being, and by directing their energies to new and more promising fields of effort. The world does not stand still. New ideas, new questions and new issues are constantly rising to challenge the public attention and demand the public judgment. And the man who declines to go forward with the general march of events, and halts and indulges in unavailing regrets over past discomfures, or who hesitates and proposes to fight old battles o'er and o'er again, is but a slow coach at best, and will be very likely to be run over and utterly crushed by the rushing tide of events. His mutilated remains are all that is likely to be left of him, and these washed high and dry upon some desolate bank, while every living thing has gone forward on the great current of affairs.

## SUFFERING MADIRA.

The meeting last evening in aid of the starving people of Madeira was not numerously attended—the weather and the traveling forbade the hope of that—but those present included some of our best citizens, and the spirit evinced was most earnest and hearty. There is no lack of benevolence among our people, if they can only be made to pause and consider the famishing condition of those in whose behalf this appeal is made; and we do hope it will be responded to not only liberally but promptly. It will not be possible for the Committee to call personally on all who should and would give; and each should consider himself specially appealed to already, and pointedly asked the question—Can you not spare something to save your fellow-creatures from downright starvation? If yes, How much?

The Mayor will gladly receive contributions for this object by letter or otherwise; so will the Editors of this paper, or any other member of the Committee. Any sum, large or small, left at this office or inclosed to H. Greeley, will be promptly forwarded to its proper destination.

## CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

For years, the Canadian advocates of what is called Reciprocity have been deluded with the idea that the *Whig* party was the great obstacle to their success—that the triumph of "Democracy" in our National Councils would secure the consummation of their desires. Yet the so-called Reciprocity scheme has just been stifled in the House Committee of Commerce—the only two Members of that Committee who supported Gen. Scott voting for it, while only two of the six Pierce men did likewise. Every Southern Member voted Nay. How is this, Messrs. Hincks & Co.? Is this the entertainment to which you were invited? Is the prospect as enchanting as you fancied it? Let us hear!

The Reciprocity scheme, as presented by its Canadian advocates, never had a leg to stand upon. Had it been ever so good a thing intrinsically, the name was utterly deceptive. Canada would never have taken one dollar's worth of our products under it where we should have taken five of hers. It would have involved us in serious diplomatic controversies with Foreign Powers whose products we have bargained to receive on the terms accorded to "the most favored Nations." And beside, the South never smiled on it. It never could comprehend the "Reciprocity" of taking Canadian products free, while Canada took next to nothing of us on the same terms, runaway slaves excepted. And what "the South" don't like isn't easily accomplished at Washington. Hence, for the most opposite yet equally potent reasons, "Reciprocity" was inexorably doomed. Peace to its ashes!

## MASSACHUSETTS.

We lately dispensed various classes of politicians in our comments on Gov. Clifford's Message, especially with reference to the proposed Constitutional Convention. Thus *The New-England Mercury* (Whig):

"Has the Editor of *The Tribune* ever read the Constitution of Massachusetts? Does he know anything about things he talks of so volubly? Certainly not. No man of usual brains can for a moment doubt that, tried by the Constitution itself, the proposed Convention is (to use Gov. Clifford's phrase) 'of doubtful constitutionality.' It only needs a fair and not a strict construction, to prove this. Very well, then: suppose the call has been sanctioned by two successive Legislatures? If they had not, a right to sanction it, what does their ratification amount to? If they have exceeded their authority, just so far their action is null. The Convention may be held and a brand-new Constitution adopted, but the whole affair will be as revolutionary as a barbed light in Paris. If we must have a revolution, let it come! Some people like these things better than we do. We see no need of overturning the Government of this State yet."

We assure *The Mercury* that we have had exactly the Massachusetts case in our own State—our Constitution of 1821 being silent with respect to future revision, but providing for specific amendments by successive Legislatures, ratified by a direct vote of the People—which, we believe, is the precise case in Massachusetts. Hereupon the Legislature and the

People called a Convention in '46, and it was held, in spite of liberal doses of just such logic as *The Mercury* now employs, and resulted in very important and signal improvements in our fundamental law. Such, we have little doubt, will be the case in Massachusetts. *The Mercury's* "barbarities" to the contrary notwithstanding. We hold it a fact of the settled public law of the American States that the Legislature and People of any State may call a Constitutional Convention, without being expressly authorized to do so by the preexisting Constitution.

*The Boston Commonwealth* (Free-Soil) quotes our remark that Gov. Clifford, though he may be a good Governor, shows himself in this matter by no means astute politician, and comments as follows:

"This language is unequivocal in one respect, at least. It shows where the pinch is with *The Tribune*. The trouble seems to be that our Whig Governor is not an 'astute politician'; that his tilt at the Convention is ill-timed; and, in a word, that what he says of the Convention may injure the Whig party."

We do not admire *The Tribune's* notion of an "astute politician," by which it seems to understand a politician who can hide his opinion, speak contrary to his opinion, or have no opinion, just as the exigencies of his party may require—and can, especially, who can trade cunningly in the convictions and aspirations of the progressive spirit of the day. The editors of that paper must not very well that, in opposing the Convention, Gov. Clifford acts in accordance with his own opinion and with the opinion of those who elevated him to the gubernatorial office. Would they have him play the hypocrite so catch votes for his party? It seems so."

Now we assure *The Commonwealth* that we don't care a button whether the approaching Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts shall contain a Whig majority or not. If we could be sure that the Coalition would honestly and fairly divide the State into equal single Senate and Representative Districts, we would be perfectly resigned to its ascendancy therein. As it is, we don't feel the requisite confidence; but then we apprehend the Whigs may be inclined to malice, should they carry the Convention under present auspices; and if a blunder is to be made, a wrong to be perpetrated, by either party, we are still Whig enough to prefer that it should not be this one.

All the astuteness we required of Governor Clifford was that which recognizes this as a Republican country, wherein the majority is morally and rightfully certain to rule. We did not blame him for having deprecated and resisted the Convention while the question was an open one; but we thought that, from the moment a decided majority of the People pronounced in its favor at a fairly contested Election, it became the Convention, not of a party but of the whole People, and all should have recognized it as a fixed fact, and prepared to make the best of it. We believe the course indicated by Gov. Clifford, if taken by the Whig party, will galvanize into life the demolished Coalition, and throw the Whigs of Massachusetts again out of power—perhaps for years. This is one reason why we thought Gov. Clifford should have taken a different course from that indicated in his Message—not that he should have concealed any opinion nor traded in anybody's "convictions and aspirations," but should have heartily and in good faith acquiesced in what the majority had decreed. Is not *The Commonwealth*, on the whole, a little ashamed of itself?

## AN OFFER.

We freely tender the use of our advertising columns to the President elect to enable him to obtain a Cabinet. We can think of no better way for him to proceed in his present strait than to advertise for seven good, able-bodied men to assist him in administering the Government for four years from the fourth of March next. Let him state what their points and qualifications should be, if he likes. But we should suggest that he had better not go too much into detail, beyond requiring good constitutions and thick hides. He might, perhaps, add that men of elastic consciences, and those who would work kindly in harness, would be preferred.

We are prompted solely by the spirit of philanthropy in this offer. It seems to us that Mr. Pierce is in a world of trouble. There are at least seventeen independent sections of his party which insist upon being represented in the Cabinet; and each of these sections has as many as ten different candidates. All of one hundred and seventy men are prominent applicants for the post of a Secretary. What will become of Mr. Pierce, unless he shuts himself up entirely, and takes the course we indicate, we are pained to conjecture. Let him do it, and dare the worst; and let him not see an applicant, or the friends of an applicant. Let him have only a consulting physician in attendance, to make examinations. Let the President elect lay down certain qualifications, and trust to the Doctor for the rest. Subject all to the one test. Let all hands be stripped to the buff, and treated with a rigid impartiality by the medical examiner. Gentlemen applicants, will you not prepare? Come, Hard Shells and Soft Shells, Hunkers, Fillibusters, Fogies, Young Americans, Barnburners, Wild Cats, Woolly Heads, Unionists and Disunionists, Compromisers and anti-Compromisers—come one, come all, to the grand Cabinet-making Fair. Drive up your teams and hasten in to the show. Let Mr. Pierce's Doctor see a sample of the whole calabash, and decide this vexed question without further ado.

Seven men are wanted, of good habits, good tempers, thick skins, India rubber natures; facile, flexible, robust; and, above all, "sound" men—sound in mind and limb—sound on the Constitution—sound on the Union—sound on the niggers, on Cuba, on Sonora, on Samana, on Honduras, on Logwood, Hayti, Fillibustering, and, in short, on all national questions.

We desire to see this matter of the Cabinet ended. It meets us in every shape. We run against it on every corner. The papers are full of it. We read forty-two solemn editorials on the subject last week; and pretty near every writer of the whole batch confidently expected that Gen. Pierce would follow his advice. What columns of mortal agony are expended on this fruitless theme! And this is not the worst of it. Deputations are going to Mr. Pierce. Petitions are circulating. Recommendations are being sent in. Every Electoral College is being reassembled. Every State Legislature is in session on the subject. Every leading man of every State is being consulted. Every astute politician of the times has laid down his avocation, jammed his hat down over his eyes,

thrust both hands into his breeches pockets up to his elbows, and stands like a post in solemn conclave with his own soul over the momentous question of whose recommendation he shall sign. The bar-rooms are full of disputants on the great question. Never was there so much tobacco chewed, so much cigars and pipes furiously smoked, so much saliva ejected, as at this moment, upon, and over, and at Pierce's Cabinet. The spitting on the platform was nothing to it. Every highway and by way, every steamboat and rail car, every city, town, village, hamlet, and but, are agitated and convulsed about the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce. And for Congress, Senate and House, Whigs and Locofocos, at the President's Levees, the Secretary's receptions, the billiard tables and faro tables, on the avenue, in the Hotels and Restaurants, within and without the Capitol, every where in and about Washington, it is nothing but the Cabinet. Will not Gen. Pierce take our advice and advertise, and end this universal pother? The columns of *The Tribune* are open at 25 cents a line in the Daily, and 30 cents a line in the Weekly. Can Gen. Pierce do better than advertise herein for a Cabinet? He can suggest "sealed proposals" if he likes. It is all the same to us.

**MAINE.**—Gov. HUBBARD.—We recently expressed a hope that ex-Gov. JOHN HUBBARD would be the new U. S. Senator from Maine. Hereupon several Silver Gray journals, which have been busily anxious for the welfare of the Whig party ever since they killed it, have labored with very seriously. *The Rochester American*, *Troy Whig* and *Boston Courier* have made themselves busy in the premises.

Now we heartily wish Maine were a Temperance Whig State; but she is not, and we like her pretty well as a Temperance Democratic State. Were she Whig, we should expect and desire the election of a Whig U. S. Senator; but as she notoriously is not, and her Legislature is not, we shall rejoice to chronicle the election of Gov. Hubbard as Senator. If a Whig Senator can be chosen, we have nothing to say against it; though we place no high estimate on snip judgments and minority triumphs. But if a Whig cannot be chosen—as we presume is the case—we trust the Temperance Whigs in the Legislature will give Gov. Hubbard their votes, whenever they can do him any good. He has been hardly used with regard to the Governorship, and his election to the U. S. Senate would be a noble atonement. Shall it not be made?

## Last of Samana for the Present.

*The Journal du Harre* of Dec. 31, makes the following statements with regard to the rumored occupation of Samana by the French forces. They may be regarded as authoritative and put the question at rest for the present, if, indeed, that had not already been accomplished:

"It is with good reasons that we characterized at least as very premature, the commentaries, which American and English journals have made relative to the occupation of Samana by a French naval force. We learned that there are letters in France from Saint Domingo, dated the end of November, which make no mention of the pretended occupation. At that time, the only frigates we had in the Antilles, the *Sybil* was with the brig *Genie* at Port-au-Prince, watching the movements of Souleuvre."

"In fact there has not precisely been any treaty of peace signed between the Dominican Republic and the Haytian Empire, and since the 19th of October, the day on which the armistice of our year expired, which we had much difficulty in making Faustin the subscriber, we were in the expectation of seeing hostilities resumed."

"With respect to the last mission of M. Max. Raybaud to Saint Domingo, which occurred in May, it appears that he had no other object in view, than to sign, as Plenipotentiary of France, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Dominican Republic, which has been this day ratified and is inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*."

"There is nothing therefore to indicate, that up to the present moment, the Imperial Government has attempted in the Dominican question, to depart from the traditions of its predecessors."

**BANKING AND SPECIE.**—In reference to a suggestion in our paper of the 19th, that Banks ought to be required to keep on hand an amount of coin equal to one-third of their circulation, a cashier forcibly writes:

"The laws of the State of Connecticut compel the Banks of that State to keep on hand specie equal to ten per cent of their circulation, which they do in addition to redeeming at par at the Suffolk, Boston, and in many instances at the Metropolitan Bank of your City."

Any sound Bank is willing to do this much, but it would hardly be fair to ask a Bank to fully secure the public by the deposit of premium stocks, and then to keep in its vaults one dollar in specie to every three in circulation. This would be amply securing two-thirds and doubly securing the other third.

Again an unlearned Bank, (when it was for the interests of its owners to fall in redeeming), could readily be depleted of 10 or 33, or 90 per cent of coin. Therefore all the guards against rogues must be in placing the securities beyond their control, as the stocks are, but the specie could never be. Against honest men we need but little guard, and that only in case of misfortune."

*The Pittsburgh Gazette* has our thanks for copying and commending our article on the Allegheny Valley, makes its minute criticisms. If, when exercising its "opinion sharp" thereon, it had seen it to convert "New County to Clarion," so as to save us from the type-setter's misreading of our chronology which made us move Union County across the Alleghenies, it would have sensibly increased our obligation.

*Dwight's Journal of Music* states that the subscription toward the new Opera House in Boston, reached, on Friday last, to \$125,000, leaving \$75,000 still to be raised.

**A SORREL MAYOR.**—The citizens of Oglethorpe, Geo., have elected Col. E. H. D. Sorrel, Mayor. The election was very spirited, and a majority of the voters certainly got a little over the bay. Although prevailing over a "one-horse city," the new Mayor is believed to be a whole team.

**THE STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.**—In publishing the list of newly elected officers of this Society, the name of Dr. JOHN CONKLEIN, of Orange Co., was accidentally omitted. Dr. C. was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents.

*The Evening Chronicle*—a new Free Soil journal—will appear Daily and Weekly at Syracuse from the 1st of February. Geo. Bowes, publisher.

## Distress in the Island of Madeira.

A meeting of a number of the prominent citizens was held last evening, at the Astor House, to take into consideration the intelligence of the fearful destruction of the inhabitants of the Island of Madeira, in consequence of the destruction of the vines and potato crops, and to take measures for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

The meeting was organized by choosing Mayor WESTERVELT, Chairman; STEPHEN WHITNEY, Vice-President, and PHILIP W. ENOS, Secretary. A call of the meeting was read by Mayor Westervelt. Mr. HENRY J. BURNES, of Madeira, then presented the following letter, which he had received from Archbishop HUGGINS, in which was enclosed a check for \$30, to be applied for the benefit of the sufferers at Madeira.

**NEW-YORK, JANUARY 24, 1853.**  
SIR:—The most Rev. Archbishop being still confined to his room by illness, and therefore unable to attend my meeting this evening, has directed me to express his very deep and earnest approval of your charitable work, and to send you the inclosed check as a contribution to the same. The Archbishop has received a letter from the Bishop of Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, in which he has expressed the calamity which has fallen upon the inhabitants of that Island, and which can only be alleviated by the charitable interference of benevolent persons in other countries. I remain, with sincere respect, your obedient servant.  
J. B. RAYLEY, Secretary to Archbishop of New-York.

**HON. JOHN A. DIX** then stated the objects for which this meeting had been called: the vineyards of the past year, together with the potato crop, had failed, leaving the inhabitants destitute; it is estimated that the loss exceeds \$1,000,000. Mr. Dix then read the following letter which he had received from Mr. J. HOWARD MARCH, of Madeira:

**MADERIA, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1852.**  
SIR:—When we had the pleasure of your company in Madeira, a few years ago, the Madeira people, though poor and laboring, had the good fortune to be able to give you a very good dinner, and to obtain the means of subsistence.

But a change has lately come over our numbers of the vine. As you well know, the culture of the vine has been the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Madeira for more than two centuries; in many parishes, the nature of the soil, the nature of the climate, and the nature of the vines, have been such as to produce a very good wine, nothing else can advantageously be grown.

The vineyards average from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand vines, and produce a wine of fine quality. But the last vintage was almost a total failure; in many districts where thousands of vines had been annually bearing, not a grape was gathered; and in the whole island the vintage did not amount to a hundred pipes of good wine. The condition, therefore, of the Madeira people—those who were formerly in good circumstances, as well as the poor laborers—were reduced to a state of destitution. It is feared that the harvest and the potato-harvest must soon be closed, as the sources of their maintenance are nearly exhausted.

Now it appears to me to be beyond a doubt, that many of the charitable and benevolent in the United States will be happy to give some little assistance to the poor of Madeira, even being made acquainted with their sad condition, and the changes through which their donations would be transmitted.

It seems to me that a Committee may be organized in New-York for this purpose; and should such be the case, I hope, my dear Sir, you will say a good word to your friends in favor of the starving people of Madeira. You can truly represent them as being a very hard-working, kindly disposed, extremely temperate and religious people; and let me add, that a single bushel of corn, or a barrel of flour, or even a couple of bushels of corn, might be the means of preserving the lives of a whole family.

With great respect, I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
J. HOWARD MARCH.

**HON. JOHN A. DIX, New-York.**

Mr. Dix said, that a few years since he passed several months at the Island of Madeira, and could vouch for the sobriety, industry, and integrity of the inhabitants. He was some time at Funchal, the Capital, containing over 25,000 inhabitants, and never saw a drunken person or a brawl during his stay. The formation of the island makes it most laborious for persons engaged in the vineyards or agricultural pursuits, in consequence of the unevenness of the country, as some of the mountains rise to a height of 6,000 feet, and carriages or mules are seldom used; all articles transported over the island are carried by the inhabitants upon their heads, and in no country are the people more industrious. There is, however, very little wealth amongst them, the chief cause of which is owing to the commercial restrictions. They now ask of us sufficient aid to sustain them through the winter. If gentlemen were requested in the City to take an interest in this matter, and represent their condition to our wealthy citizens, no doubt, abundant means to relieve the wants of these distressed people will be furnished. The speaker then submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

**Whereas,** A large portion of the inhabitants of the Island of Madeira, by a failure of their crops, are in imminent danger of starvation, and whereas, the Civil Government, the United States and Great Britain, and other distinguished residents, have already by the supply of foreign countries for the relief of the suffering islanders—

**Resolved,** That a Committee of 30 persons be appointed by the Chairman to solicit contributions from the inhabitants of this City, and that the citizens generally be requested, without pledging themselves to any specific sum, to deposit such sums as they may be disposed to give, with Messrs Coleman & Stetson, at the Astor House, or either of the members of the Committee, with whom a subscription book will be left for the purpose of registering all such contributions.